OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET. Puter Trans Caura Pan Corv (Lightle Sheet), or Honorean Caura Fun Wann, payante to the Carrier, and naffed to Subscribera out of the City at News Doctars Pun Annum; One Dellan and Pipty Cours for Two Months, invertably to advance for the period endored.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal grangement made for extended insertions. To Advertisers. Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The complete Talkensel's commending us to as in price at a complete, we driven by reconst that advertisements can be headed in as soon as 10 web ob. If possible, to sententisem as insertion in all of our cottons.

TURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1884.

THE SAVANNAH SUGAR PLUS. The sugar plum which Shenman dropped into the national stocking that ABBAHAM LINCOLN hung up, came in the semblance of admired its roundness and its sweetness. We rejoice over the one hundred and flity heavy guns, and the thirty three thousand bales of cotton. The capture of Savannah is an event which we have long annelpated, and are therefore only quietly enjoying it. Reaching us, as the intelligence did, on a day that warmeteorologically gloomy, it shed an Interior

may do, it is equally true that the more a man do withe more we expect from liftin. Sunn-MAN has used my Atlanta, has caused Savannah to succumb, and now has the eyes of both North and South equally upon him, in wondering expectation as to where he will next go, and what he will next do. Savannah gone, Charleston must follow. All the sophistries with which the Southern papers have hitherto beguiled themselves, are not sufficient to blind their foresight as to the ultimate fite of Richmond, preceded as its fall will be by dove-tailing triamphs on the part of SHERMAN and GRANT.

THE GREAT CANADIAN HUNT. Once upon a time there was a certain Court which kept a stag for hunting. He was no timld animal that sprang leaping through glade and thicket, at the first sound of the hunter's horn. He was a solemn and decorous beast. Long confinement in a cage had subdued his spirit and stiffened all his joints. He could not have run even to save his life; but as his life was regularly spared, he never exerted himself to get away from his pursuers. He and the hounds were well acquainted, and as they grew old, respected each other's infirmity. The stag, considerate in regard to them, had his kindness reciprocated by never being pressed too hard. Thus, on many a day, did the venerable animal gently trot before the hunters of the Court, und they as gently trotted after him; and when the usual course was run, Court, hounds, and stag returned sociably together.

This humane sport, long discontinued, has been revived. It has lately been introduced Into Canada. Several individuals of a species known as the St. Alban's red deer, having crossed into Canada from the United States, were entrapped and carefully examined as to their capability for affording sport. The head game-keeper, Counson, and twelve understrappers, having decided that the beasts are well adapted for purposes of the chase, they were released. The latest news from Canada informs us that the Governor-General has announced a great battue. We expect that this sport will be received with much favor by th Canadians. It may last for years, as the onl limit to its duration is the superannuation the game. Citizens of the United States being regarded as reckless in their method of hunting, are prohibited from trespassing upon the Canadian preserve.

TRESECRET SESSIONS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The attacks upon JEFFERSON DAVIS and the inuendoes which have been made in some of the Southern papers in regard to his Administration, are still being repeated. A late number of the Richmond Examiner declares that the secret session of Congress is a cause of as much solicitude as the mysteries of Savannah or the unknown campaign of Tennessee. The rumors which are prevalent of the Congressional transactions are described not only as vague but unpleasant. It is intimated, in the first place, that the misuse of the executive power has been the cause of calamities to the country, and that those calamities have themselves been pleaded as a reason for the further extension of that power. The Richmond Whig, to be sure, with the mixture of the highwayman and the good Samaritan, after knocking JEFF. rulers may have exred in their judgment of Davis down and mangling him severely, pours oil into his wounds, and argues that though men, and have been too much gulded by their prejudices, still that does not absolve the people from allegiance to the cause. At the same time it takes a most dismal and uncongratulatory view of the situation. It dwells upon the march of SHERMAN, and admits its triumphant termination. It laments that Hoop's army has lost the compactness, efficiency, and spirit which is says were so evident under Jounston. It mouras over the failure of the Tennesses move, admits that the battle of Franklin may have been brilliant, but was useless, and thinks the raid of the Yankens has the appearance of a surprise. It is no wonder that the review of the situation, coupled with the secret sessions of the Rebel Congress, disturbs the equanlinity of the patrons of Richmond papers, leads to vituperation against Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, excites dissatisfaction with his tools and minions, and slowly undermines the fabric of Rebellion with a train of disgust and sus-

AN ARMY OF ABSOLVED. An inflexible persistence in any course of conduct which evinces courage, always exercises a degree of fascination. Even when our cherished convictions inform us that the policy is wicked, we admire whilst we deprecats, and applaud whilst we denounce. Our ndmiration for whatever partakes of valor and heroic accomplishment blinds us to the real nature of the matter in contest. Some are so fond of perseverance, that they would think less of Satan himself should he realize Onionn's fancy and ultimately repent. They would cease to respect a wicked being

who becomes a good one. What then are we to say to the Alabamians whom Governor J. H. Warrshas called upon to defend Mobile, and whom Brigadier-Gene-"You are exempt, and so am L" The aid men to rove. Every department of the peaceful and the young boys are equally appealed to; | arts has been affected, and it is therefore not |

June's resoluds and December's ice are on even terms. Not only Alabamians on their inst legs, but Alabamians who have no legs at all, are desirable. Governor WATTS' proclamation is addressed to the old men and boys of middle and south Alabama. In the Brigadier-General's appeal they are requested to come in companies, squads, or singly. "Onemore effort," says the Governor, "and our cause is safe," Safe at rest, at all events. "A prompt response," concludes the Brigadier-General, " will make our term of service short, and we can return to the enjoyments of homes, freed from the danger of a cruel foe," What the enjoyments of Southern homes may be, the Brigadier-General ought to know better than we. In the North here, from the overflowing plenty with which our homes teem, we permit comforts and kindnesses to flow into our prisons and I cspital-wards. The sanshine and the dew of charity fall upon all, the just and the unjust Savannah. We have all enjoyed it. We have the patriot and the traitor. In the South it appears troops return to the enjoyments of home, whilst Union prisoners starve, rot, and

This proclamation and this appeal to boys the course which the Rebels are pursuing, which their energy has to work. They were Rebels were in imminent apprehension of tha sunlight brighter than a more substantial one. capture of Mobile, the key to the Alabama If it be true that what man has done man and Tombigbee rivers. If all the exempts exercised, the quantity of execution to be done. At the rendezvous at Montgomery and Opelika, Selma and Talladega crowds of boys and old men were wanted, in "companies, squads, or singly," to form the last army the South will raise.

PECULIAR CUSTOMS.

The customs of the Middle Ages, however natural they might have appeared to the knights and 'squires of those days, certainly bear a striking resemblance to the ludicrous or rather to the eccentric, when viewed by the more civilized eyes of the nineteenth century. The habits and fashions of that time have taken root, and woven their fibres into the social condition and domestic economy of the Anglo Saxon people. In Great Britain these peculiarities are much more prevalent than in our own land. When we broke away from the mother country, in our anger we not only abjured her Government, but also many of those customs which have almost become a part and portion of the English Constitution, Hence we escaped many of the absurdities which have been grafted into the society of Britain, and like a new people, started new doctrines, habits, and customs of our own. Some few of these peculiarities still cling to us, some of them endeared by time, and others rendered nuisances, but tolerated by long con-

We propose to glance at a few of the cus-

One of the most remarkable is the habit of tolling the State House bell during election day. To the imaginative person it is supposed to be calling upon the citizens of our great country to come from their homes or business and do'their duty at the polls-to devote one day to their atherland-and act not as individuals, but as parts of the commonwealth. But we are free to confess that to us it resembles the tolling which is the usual accompaniment of a funereal procession. It rather calls on our citizens to march behind the coffin of the nation than to exercise their dearest right. Let it chime national airslet "Hail Columbiat' and the "Star Spangled Banner" be rung forth to the people, and cease that melancholy noise, every stroke of which seems to be the last, and the hearers start when the next one breaks the stillness of our alr.

Another peculiar and ridiculous custom is the frightful howls which are daily uttered by the criers of our National and State courts. When the judges appear and take their seats, the whole solemnity of the proceeding is dispelled by a large man with a long stick, seated a a high chair, suddenly bellowing forth a noise, which may be represented on paper as "Ho yah! Ho yah! Ho yah! the'r Honors are entering the Court!" and fot withstanding the fact that every one in the building distinctly beholds their honors, this enterprising individual continues to roar in this insane manner until he sinks back exhausted in his lofty seat. The scene is exquisitely ludicrous, and turns into a farce the otherwise solemn curemony of administrating justice.

A most permitious custom is that of ringing the door-bells on "All Holloween." We suppose it originated in the superstition in regard to that night, and the nearest approach to fiends were selected to persecute that most susceptible class of our community, houseservants. We are glad, however, that all traditionary support has proved insufficient to protect those was are addicted to this pleasing custom and the strong arm of the law seizes upon all who are playing the imp, even on a night specially devoted to their benefit.

It was long cus omary to ring the bells during a thunder-storm, but as several sextons were struck by lightning, and as no particular good has been derived therefrom, the habit was abandoned.

The most ridiculous we can call to mind is the custom of nailing an aged horseshoe over the door of the residence, for the purpose of keeping out the "gentleman in black." Many of our citizens will ridicule the idea of any sane person of the nineteenth century being gullty of any such folly, but there are at the present time a large number of houses in our city on the inside of whose doorways is nailed a rosty horshoe. With this, the most absurd of superstitions, we close our enumeration of peculiar customs.

WAR LITERATURE.

When Mars becomes the tutelar delty of a people, all other powers bow before it. The civil law becomes martial, the doctor a surgeon, the divine a chaplain, and the citizen a soldier. The spirit of battle, like an epidemic, passes over the land, transforming ploughshares into swords and pruning-hooks into spears, filling the hearts of the combatants with military ardor, in place of the quiet devotion to the arts of peace. No more do the gentle strains of the harp and flute delight the listening ear; the nation demands the stirring tones of the bugle or the inspiriting notes of the clarion of fame. Every department of science is more or less affected. Chemistry no longer exhausts itself in endeavoring to please the eye with the harmless wonders of pyrotechnic art; all her energies are directed to discovering the composition of "Greek fire" or improving the manufacture of "gun cotton." The artist no longer delights the eye with quiet landscapes, or with fowl and catral DUFF C. GREEN loudly calls upon to fly the. The scene of strife or the prancing warto the rescue. Says the Brigadier-General:— horse are now the field in which genius loves

mobile of all accomplishments, should escape an influence so general in its application and potent in its results.

The whole style of the works published by our leading printing houses to-day is different from that which issued from their presses a few years since. To prove the assertion it is only necessary to glance at the column upon column of advertisements announcing the publication of new works. Two-thirds of that which flows from the pen of an American author has reference to the war. Novels, histories, accounts of adventures, biographies, and political text books slike abound with descriptions of social condition, military ability, future prospects, or daring adventors, which relate to civil war. The demand for such works is inordinate. From the dime novel up to the standard history, each devotes its space to military questions. The romances of to-day have a stereotyped plot; no more "si ent horseman" wind their "solitary ways o'er distant hills." A soldier, of dashing appearance, who has Just escaped from guerillas, is the hero of the fale. Escapa-l Southern damsels, seeking protection under and old men, if they show how desperate is the Union flag, supply the melancholy maidens of bygone times. All talent for prove, too, how meagre are the remains upon | fiction is devoted to such writing, until a vast amount of worthless trush has flooded our sened upon the 11th of December, when she | reading public, and threatened to engulph all literary taste beneath its encroaching billows. The mass s are affected not so much by the standard works as by the cheap publication were to be armed and equipped, no imagina- of fictions. This is the channel through waich tion can conceive of the amount of valor to ba | the common people are reached. Appl. 8-TON's "Encyclopedia" has not the influence on the greater part of our population as have the dime novels which are weekly published. It is therefore to be regretted that the tastes of all our people are becoming so martial. War loses its horror beneath an inspection through colored glasses. The red of the blood is neartralized, and a glowing picture of fame and fortune succeeds the bloody aspect which in reality it wears. Renown and position appear to be the fruits of battle, and forgetful of the ng rows of unmarked graves, youth points' to the few who have succeeded, and calls the

> these talse pictures. It is but right and just, and necessary that the evil thus produced be counteracted. There is another class which, though harmess in its influence, has become insipid in its nature. This class consists of narratives of adventures in the "sunny South." Every escaped prisoner, every exchanged captive thinks it necessary to afflict the public with a narrative of his adventures. However entertairing such a tale might be to the family and friends of the author, the general public take no interest whatever in their ordinary incidents of captivity. One work is a type of the class. The "Stars and Bars" may be taken as an example of this fungous growth. No particular adventure appears to have occurred to the writer; in fact, we doubt if the production is not a work of fiction. Time spent in the perusal of all such works is time wasted. Many of them make no pretension to literary merit, and not only vitiate the taste, but also

> degrade the style of the reader. There yet remains another class which threatens to work a much more permanent detriment to our literature. Our best authors are beginning to write entirely on the war war matters. Histories of our contest, pamphlets in bound form on future prospects, and a large number of political productions, all of which are lasting in form and influence, are daily appearing. Such works as these are read not by the reading public, but by the writing few. Their minds are influenced in that direction and their works in turn bear marks of the prevailing epidemic. Hence the public are assailed by the original work in a thousand different shapes, and it does its injury in as many various channels.

But although the literary prospects of our land look dark, yet the future may clear the horizon of the lowering cloulds which now darken it. The fever for all such works may be but temporary, when the occasion for their birth is past; then the interest which keeps them alive may become exhausted. The public mind, sick of war matters, may return with renewed zest to the perusal of works of peaceful intent. The arts and sciences may again be cultivated; the pen be again taken up by the hand so long accustomed to bear the sword, and the whole of our literature come out of the contest purer and more refined by the ordeal through which it has passed.

The mind advances through blood, and let us hope that the great improvement which will follow the war in our civil society, may also extend to our literary worth; and that renewed and regenerated American authors will surpass the mighty minds which have lent their pens to enrich the vast store of Britain's literature.

Oil Leases and Stamps. REVENUE.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL Commissioner Lewis announces the following

important decision :-"The ascure Perfections, Oppics of Inten-bal Revenue, Washington, December 15, 1894, —Sir: Your letter of December 7, in relation to the stamp only on an "oil lease," so called, has been received.

"The law makes the 'rout or rot of the stamp' the feet which determines the amount of the stamp.

test which determines the smount of the stamp duty, and of course when the rent is fixed at a specified sum in money the stamp duty is easily "In the case of the oil lessees there is, however, very rerely a fixed rental value in money agreed upon. In some instances the lesses contracts to elect valuable machinery of sink shafts, as we: as to pay a certain rate per gallon or barrel for the oil produced, or deliver a certain portion of the oil instead of cash payments, and in others the rent is to be a certain portion of the oil or its

value in money-the machinery in the first case become the property of the lessor at the end of the term. "In such cases the annual rent or rental value can only be determined by estimation. If the lease is of new and untried lands, there is, of course, a possibility that it may turn out to be worthless, so far as the production of oil is con-cerned; but it would not be safe to assume that it would always, or, perhaps, ever be so. If the lesses has erected valuable machinery upon the premises, or made valuable improvements which, upon the termination or surrender of the lease, became the property of the leaser, it is evident that he has received a portion of the rent or com-pensation for the use of his land agreed upon,

athough no oil is produced.

"The rental value cannot in such cases be accurately determined, and of course the stamp duty can no more be accurately calculated, and therefore parties in such cases are advised to apply to the Collector, under section 162 of the Act of June 30, to have the stamp duty determined, which of course involves the calculations of the annual rental value.

"If the land has been worked before the lease is made, or if the original lesses in such case underlets or assigns his lease, or a portion or undivided interest in it, the Collector will in such undvided interest in it, the Collector will in such case have some reliable data to start upon; but in all cases he should estimate, from the best information he can get, the probable average rental value, and of course in doing this he will have regard to his own knowledge of the premises, the information derived from the parties and others, and the stipulations of the lease; and if the remt is payable in oil, the average market value of the

"There are instances of farms in the country which are leased 'npon shares,' as it is bermed, and it is of course impossible to determine at a given date what the farm will produce for the ensuing year; the rental value must be estimated, nd the quantity as well as value of the severa products must become elements in the carcula-tion, and yet no difficulty seems to have arisen in such cases. The calculation in the case of a cost or oil lesse may be more complicated, but the principle is the same.

"Very respectfully,
"Joseph J. Lewis, Commissioner,
Wm. Henry Arnoux, Esq., No. 132 Nassau street, New York,"

Reception of Americans by the Russian HOTEL DE RUSSE, ST. PETERSBURG, November 28, 1884.- I promised in my second letter to write you of the presentation of Messrs. Sibley and Collins (American telegraphic agents) to the Emperer of Russia. It took place last evening, or I ought to say last night, for the whole affair did not and until near morning. It was really splentlid in every particular. A magnificent entertain ment followed the presentation, given by the Emperor at his favorite palace, Tsarokocisiki, twenty miles from town. The grand master of caremonies introduced the gentlemen The order of precedence was, first the Ambassa

ors of France and Tarney, next foreign ministers and next came the distinguished Americans, only preceded by those two dignitarios, and having precedence of silven first officers of the enough The entertainment was the most splendid that id to given; the company the most select in cut of rank and honor, emoracing all the fire in the empire. he position of precedents, assigned the two

American gendence, was no doubt intended as a consplin set to our country in return for the kind to epiton given the R asian flest reconsist in New York. The Emperor told Mr Sibley, in ie course of his convention with him, that he no just returned from Nice, where he had seen strips of the returned thet, and had learned the officers the great similars of our people the officers the greet annual of the precedence given to Mossre. Sibley and

Callins at the reception, and the marked atom-ions of the Emperor, have produced the greatest wonder here. People say no such home has een shown to private eitherns from any country efore during the reign of this Emperor. Many things occurred during the evening of the presentation tending to show the great respect the Russians enterwin for Americans.

A rather amoving medical occurred at the pot, where the guests who had come out from a city were to take curringes for the palace. se royal carriages were in waiting, and too two the ambassadors and minuters had proceed, and the one for the two Americans came t. These were all state carriages, and no ate carriage takes more than two persons. reward of val s. cial advancement and enduring fame. Our people are deceived by

One of the Functor's ministers proposed to cupy the third carriage, when he was obliged have the piace with his carriage, and another was brought up with a splendid pair of dage grey horses, richly caparisoned, drivers and foot men in royal liveries, and the annunesement given, "Carriage for the Americans,"

You would have been amused to see two hundred men, all in the most splendid military uniforms, epanlets, swords, spurs, etc., waiting and wondering who it could be having pre-cedence of them. When they reached the palace bey were shown into two rooms to dress. Be are they could get their coats off, in came are dide-camp and announced that the rooms for e Americans were on the next floor, and much ner, and they were requested to go to them ere were three rooms, opening en suife, fitted p in the most sucoptions style. A roya milic nee of decoration, and a regal display elegance and taste pervaded all the appoents of costs pictures, rare works of art, and extrious furniture. The Emperor's private theatre in the palace has

en opened, and, besides other plays, a beauti ful ballet was performed by a select number of the best dansenses in Russia, or perhaps in the world. To the exclusion of others, the "illustrious Ameons" were tendered the best seats, and it was in e banqueting ball, where a most samptnous re

et was prepared. The party assembled at the palace consisted of about three hundred persons, including many beautiful women and the finest looking men one sees in any country. It is said here, by those was ought to know, that the unreserved conversation of the Emperor with Mr. Sibley, and the recital of the kind reception of his fleet in America, was quite extraordinary, and occasioned much sur prise.—Roch. Union and Am.

At the seventeenth anniversary festival at the Royal General Theatrical Fund, held in Landon, recently, Mr. Buckstone, the well-known comedian and dramatic author, related the following

Eighteen years ago I was playing at the Dam-4 fries Theatre, on a Saturday evening. The house was well filled, particularly the dress boxes, but was well filled, particularly the dress boxes, but the occupents of that part of the house, instead o being listess or inattentive, as they sometimes are in the London theatres, were appropriate in their laughter, and loud in their applause. Every ohe or humorous passage was taken by them rith immense expression of delight, and the play went off," as it is termed, triumphantly.

At the end of it I remarked to the manager what an excellent addience it had been and how every point was understood and appreciated, but parti-cularly by the parties in the dress boxes; they laughed louder than any other persons in the theatre. "Yes," said the manager, "they did enjoy themselves amazingly. Do you know what they all are?" "No." I suswered. "Well, sir," said he, "they are all mad people. It is the system of our doctor at the lunatic asylum here (the Crichton Institution) to amuse his patients in every way in his power; so he took pretty well all the way in his power; so he took presty well all th seats in the dress circle, and brought them here to entertain them, and he afterwards informed me how much his party had been delighed, and how he was sure their coming to the play had idone them a great deal of good."

-The Continental Magazine is dead. It began life in 1861, under the editorial management of Mr. J. R. Gilmore, and proprietorship of Robert Walker. For awhile Charles G. Leland, one of the most versatile and genial writers in this country, had editorial charge of it, but of late it has been edited by Martha J. Cook, a sister of the owner, Mr. Walker.

## AUSTRALIAN BLACKS.

The aborigines of Australia are fast disappearing before the advance of civilization. Already their race has become extinct in Tasmania whilst in the other colonies only a few scattered families survive as representatives of the numerons tribes who some years ago roamed at will over the whole continent, from Lake Alexandring to the Snowy Mountains. Along both banks of the noble Murray river, the gunyahs of the black men are giving place to sheep farms and cattle-stations; and in another generation, no traces of their existence will remain, except perhaps, the bark-covered mounds which mark their burial places, or the weapons preserved in public museums, or in the collections of the

Ethnelogis's suppose that Australia was first peopled by stray voyages from the Insian seas, who in their small sating craft drifted along from island to island through the hastern Archipelago; and the hypothesis is strengthened by the fact, that although the dialects spoken in various parts of that continent differ very materials from such other vertices they all har evident. rially from each other, yet they all bear evident traces of an eastern origin, and many words of Tamul and Malaya may be recognised in most of them. The aborigines never composed what may be called a nation, but have always been only a number of scattered groups, each living under a patriarchal form of government, having its own

erritory and its own peculiar language.
The "Leitchoe-leitchoos," "Harri-harris," and
'Yukha-yukhas," inhabit the wast tract of
ountry known as the Lower Murcay, (district), country known as the Lower Murray, (district), and they may be taken as fair specimens of the race. Each tribe has its own special hanting-grounds, and the o'dest man of the party generally haues directions as to the place of encampasent; the dairy of providing food is assumed by the males, whilst the females manage the manges, (bark cances), and get ready the gunyahe at the appointed station. At sundown, each evening, the various hunting and fishing parties come into camp, and the produce of their labor is all piled up in one common heap; from this the chief assigns a fair proportion to each family; but first of all he lays aside an ample family; but first of all he lays aside an ample provision for the childless, the widows, and the

whether game be scarce or plentiful, all share alike; and if a stranger, even a white man, come up at the time, he is sure of a welcome, and a portion is at once cheerfully offered to him. The greatest reverence is paid by them to old age. If and the siphilations of the lease; and if the rent is payable in oil, the average market value of the oil is an element in the caleniation, and in cases where he is in doubt, he will of course receive such instructions as may be desired from this office.

"Buch leases, whether of oil, coal, or mineral lands, are held to be subject to stamp duty as leases, and a stamp as an agreement or contract is, of course, insufficient.

"Buch the average market value of the apost to make of a stel tomatic tomatic to the hawk, or a hank of fishing-line, he is not permitted to retain it, but is compelled to hand it over to one of his seniors; and he must give ample proof of his courage and activity before he will be allowed to join in the councils of his tribe; then his admission into the ranks of the warriors is celebrated by a grand feast and contract is, of course, insufficient.

I necked out; and the loss of these is his certifi- | HOLIDAY PRESENTS

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LACE CURTAINS.

Piano and Table Covers,

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WINDOW SHADES

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Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic, Elegantly Per-

amed, can be had in white dist glave bottles, with stop-

ers, suitable for the teller table or dressing bureau. The

nallites of this colobrated preparation are so well known

as to searcely require montion; but we will say, if your

head is bald, or partially so ; if your hair is harsh and dry,

falling off ar turning grey; or if your head is covered with

dandruif, sourf, or skin diseases, Jayne's Hair Tonio is

the article to remedy those evils; and to prove it, you

have only to give it a trial, Prepared by Dr. D. JAYSH &

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Over 620 of caon of tone of the first sments nave been a ski by Mr. U. and the demand is constantly normaning.

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And all the firest
Green and Black Teas,
Constantly on hand by
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ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

CELEBRATED FOR THEIR

SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH.

ENOWN TO BE THE

AT THE WAREROOMS,

We respectfully invite our friends and the public pener

ally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive

assertment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos,

We have received the highest premiums at all the great

Medal at the World's Fair, Orystal Palsos, New York, and

axis erous testimonials from the best artists in this country

and Europe.

We fee: satisfied that there are no Planes made in this

sountry superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves it

having achieved a reputation for our instruments ween-

colled by any other makers in tals country. It is a well-

known fact that our Pianos have for many years main-

tained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful

sompetition of the Earlern makers.

New York and Bos on Plance have been floeded into

his market through their agencies, and heralded by then

as the only Planes is the country; yet at the same time

here same agents very saldem continue to sall any one

maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compalled to take

hold of other makers', parhaps still more infactor

although puffed up by them as colcurated Figures, whom at the same time such makers have mover been

known or heard of in their own sities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such

inferior instruments, without considering their ewn or the

general interests of their city.

The advantages our citiaeus have in encouraging home

manufactures certainly should not begoverlooked, for the

First. It is soknowledged that Philadelphia is the great

manufacturing city of this country, and colebrated for iss separior and skilled workness.

inly be key to be instruments with any other make which hey may choose we same. We again ask our frieeds and the public to call and extincts our superior Plance. We feel satisfied that no anneals this cay can ampete with us, our prices being expensive and terms necommodating.

N. B .- Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

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ENTATE OF JOHN BUTLER, Deceased.

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Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piane directly f

exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Pris

PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES

STREET.

I. E. WALBAVEN,

NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS

LACES.

PIANO COVERS.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY

AT LOW PRICES.

NEW STYLES.

KELTY,

CARRINGTON & CO.

CHESNUT STREET

Opossums, wallables, and fish are their chief ricles of food, varied by the eggs of wild owl, or an occasional emn or kanga-ce. Wild ducks, too, are often taken in the slowing manner. When the rivers are full, the laters from them flow to a considerable distance inland, forming large swamps and lakes, which are the resort of countless flocks of black swans old green, and the other genera of that class The creeks by which the waters of the main rivers are conducted into these lagoons are generally bordered by long white game, which stretch wir branches far over the streams; the blick smally select a spot in the narrowe t part, where we of these trees grow on opposite sides; and from their topmust bounds, they suspend their nets across, at the height of forty or lifty feet

hove the surface of the water. allove the surface of the water.

A pary composed of their most expert hunters remains in ambush at this spor, while the woman and children proceed to the heart of the togoon, from whence they drive the wild fowl with shouts bom whence they drive the wild fow with shouth and cries. The ducks, when fairly startied, fly towards the main stream, and invariantly follow in their flight the windings of the creek. When there have reached the wichity of the lousters, one party imitates the shell scream of the habbawi, white some of the others throw or ular pieces of bark into the air; and the affrighted wild flow), sweeping endiship down to avoid what they believe to be their dreaded flows, dark they believe to be their dreaded flows, dark they believe to be their dreaded flows. what they believe to be their dreaded foca, dark blindly, with outstretched necks, into the talls, when they are instantly knocked on the head by their watchful captors; in this way, fifty or easty are often taken in a few hours.

There are two methods adopted for hanting down the curve. Sometimes long nets are at at points where they have been remarked to resort to the water; and a numerous party of the na-tives he in wait for them as they come in from the back relain, then showing themselves in surger-

ack plains, then showing themselves in an on is various points, they contrive to drive during on an arrival to the news, where the lit on them whits entangled in the meshalt even then come of the hunters are often isabled, for an emu kicks as furiously as a cree, and I have frequently known a humber to ave some of his risk booken by a blow from one of their first. At other times (chiefly during the but for text, at other times realisty during the fact in an craw out into a plain frequented by these burdening a large bush in front of him as he advances; and by means of a hollow bons, be minates the note of the male emm. This attract any of the others which are feeding near thom If one of them approaches, he shakes the bash repeatedly; and seeing this, the foolish bird runs piquite close to satisfy its curiosity, and is a once siently tracefixed by the spear of its un-scenemeny. The flesh of the emu is considered a great delicacy by the aboriginest and the white stockmen gladly sive them ten, sugar, and to-bacco in exchange for its marrow, as they con-sider it to be a specific for rheumatic pains, which are very prevalent in Australia. Observers are are very prevalent in Australia Opossums are however, for many months the chief support of the aborigines. Armed with his tomahawk, the black man goes forth into the forest, stoping lightly and rapidly along as he glances upwards mids! the branches of the box or gum trees, in earch of dead limbs and hollow stems. When he meets with any of these, he first ex-

amines the trunk of the tree, and learns, from be scratches on its bark, the probable number f operations dwelling in it; then cutting notches assist him in his ascent, he climbs quickly up till he reaches the entrance to the cavity in which he expects to find his prey; into this he pushes a long slender twig until its end toucher he sleeping opossum, (for these animals are cturnal in their babts), then, withdrawing it measures the same length on the outside of elimb, and cutting a hole in with his tomahawk e drags out his prize, which he kills by dashing s head against the tree; and then goes on to peat the same process until he has procured a diciency of game .- Chambers' Journal.

MARRIES.

MARRIED.

BATES-YOUNG On the evening of the 2M instant, by Rev. William McElwest, assisted by Rev. John H. Aughey Mr. Cil. Ricks. B. B.Till to Man MAGGIE YOUNG both of Philadephia.

JACKSON-WELLS On the 25th instant, by Rev. W. Dunker Mr. AMOS JACKSON. «Bortington. N. J., and Miss HANNAH WILLES, of Hounesburg. Pa. \*\*

QUENTIN-EDWARIDS On the 22d instant, at the reastience of the bridge mother. In Contraville, by the Rev. (scorge Kirke, Capitain JULIUS E. QUENTIN. educations of the Bridge States Army, to Mass JOSEPHINE F. C. WALDS.

BEED-HUTTON.—In Millyille, N. J., on the 28th MALOS.

BLED-HUTTON.-In Milville, N. J., on the 7sth instant in the Baptist Church, by the Rev. Henry W. Webber (HoMA- K. RELD, M. D., of Phiade-phia, and Miss ANGLAIS E HUTTON, of Milville, N. J.

DIED.

BECK -On the 28th instant, Mr. PETER H. BECK, ced 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully vited to attend his inneral from the residence of W. o'clock A. M.

(LARK—On Sunday morning, December 18th, at five o'clock, SEDDIE L. CLARK, daughter of the fate Geo. II, H. Clark, aged A years.

Dit KSON—On Sanday, the 25th instant, Mrs. ELIZA-BETH J. DICKSON, in the 45th year of her ago. The friends of the family are invited to attend the unertal from her late residence, No. 512 Pine street, on Thursday morning, 25th inst, at 10 o'clock.

DELIS RIGIS!—On the morning of the 25th leater.

concert, from her late residence. No. 512 Pine street, on Thursday morning, 21th inst, at 10 o'cock. D HIP KHOUSE,—On the morning of the 25th instant, LU-DA, daughter of William and Elizabeth Drukhouse, in the eleventh year of her age. The relatives and triends of the family are, respectfully invited to attend her laneral from her parents' residence, No. 225 × Fourth street, on Wednesday atternoon, at Zo'clock. To proceed to Union Burial Ground. DUVAL—On Menday, 22th instant, EVELINE LAVALLETE DUVAL, initiant daughter of Margaret Land George W. Duval, sized 19 mooths.

The riends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the uneral, on Wednesday, 25th instant, exit of cook A. M., from the present residence of the family. No. 163 Wal see street.

DICKSON.—On the 23d instant, at Madison, Wis., CHARLES N. DICKSON, formerly of the city.
Interment at Tarrytown, X. Y.
FLANSGAN.—On sriday morning, the 23d instant, aged 3 years.
FOBLES—On Sunday evening, 25th instant. GEORGE.

WOOLSEY A., sen of James M. and Emma S. Flanagen, aged 3 years.

FOBLES.—On Sunday evening, 25th Instant GEORGE W. FOBLES, in the 75th year of his age.

His friends and those of the lamity are invited to attend his timeral (a life of lamity are invited to attend his timeral (a life of lamity are invited to attend his timeral (a life of lamity are invited to according to the lamity of lamit of lam

asove wants, west rimanopular this theadry morning at 9 o'clock.

GRIFFITHS.—Dr. JESSE W. GRIFFITHS, late Lazarette Flusician of the Fort or Philadelphia, on the 23d instant, at his residence, in Frovidence to sensing the following the state of the age.

His relatives and iffends are respectfully invited to attend his unitari, from his lair residence, on whether the state of the decices of the state of the decices of the state of

ne cemetery.

HART—On the 28th Instant, LAURA BELL, daughter Samue: and Ellen Harr, in her 4th year.

The relatives and Trients of the tamily are invited to tent the tent of the parents, on the Circumstreet, on the seldence of her parents, on the Circumstreet, on thursday morning, at 9 o'clock interment at Barren 18th.

io sman deceased R. S. Howell, and daughter of Daniel HOAGLAND.—On the 28th inst., Mrs. MARY HOAGLAND in he 75th year of her age.
The relatives and frends of the family are respectfully wited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her milit law. Solomou D. Nobes, No. 1234 Potts street, are rect be ow 'cates, on Wednesday, the 28th Inst., at 3 cock F. M.
MADELSON.

of ork P. M.

MATHNGER.—On sunday evening, Documber 25th,
ELIZAD: TH MATHNGER, in the 85th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to
green her innerg. from her late residence. No. 122
struthers street. All Wednesday auternoon at 2 of ock.
MITHIGHT.—Suddenty on the 78th instant. MARY,
sidest daughter of G. P. Mitcheil.
The relatives and friends are invited to aftend the
funeral without further no less at the Broad Stroot M.
E. Charci. Burlington N. J., at 10 of ock on Wednesday
and in the 2th instant. Persons from Philade phia
will take the 2 of clock train arom Walnut street whire.

SMITH—the language and streets of WM. H. SMITH. wall take the 2 o'clock train from Wainnt street whact.

SMITH—the fineral services of WM. H. MITTI,
Unified S. ates Savy, will be held at St. Fetter's Chapett,
Third and Fine streets, this day, 75th instant at it M.

SHIELLS,—OR Saturday, 75th inst., ELIZA SHIELDS,
of crof. Join Sh. eds., in her 71st year.

Hou triums, and those of the family, are invited to atcan her fineral, from her late residence, No. 429 K. Secould street on Wednesday afternoon, 25th inst., at
clock interment at Boundtson's Centerry.

o'clock interment at Bonaldoon's Centerry.

\*1MON - On the 24th, Mr. HENRY ISIMON, son of Elizabeth and the stee Jacob Simon, agod 36 years.

A son beloved, a brother kind,

Hes gone and lett we all behind;

The chain that bound our bearts in love,

We trust we! Abad in leaven above.

The relatives and triends of the family are respectfully introduced to attend the fueral from his site residence, Rope Ferry road, below the Latineran Charch, or Thursday a termion, the 25th instant, at 1 a cock. To proceed to Philantbrous Cemetery.

Mischestani. Wilson.—On the lith instant, after a long and severe induces which radical the sail of the best physicians and which he bors with Christian fortified 1844: Wilson, in the list year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the tamily are laxifed to attend the fluxual from his late residence, corner of lighth and Chesunt streets. Camden, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MRETING OF THE Stockholders of the "Willow GLES PETRO-LEUM COMPANY," will be held at the Office, No. 427 WAINCT Street, on MONDAY, January 2, 1863, at 12 octock M. OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASUREM. PRILABELISHIA. December 23, 1864.
NOTICE TO LOAN EGLDERS.
The City Treasurer will pay the interest on City Loans, due January 1, on and after January 2, 1865.
HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

ENTATE OF JOHN BUTLER, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that
PIFRICE BUTLER, surviving Trustee under the last wil
and testament of JOHN BUTLER, deceased, has fixed is
the office of the Cierk of said flours, his account as such
Trustee, and that for same will be presented to the said
Court on the 50th day of January, A. D. 1945, for confirmation and allowance.

ELWIN A. MEIRICE.

Line 644: OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PRILADELPHIA, December 20, 1824.

The City Treasurer is prepared to pay loans maturing January I, 1860, and the holders thereof are requested to present them at this office on and after the 2d day of January.

HENRY BUMM.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A LARGE ROOM

FOR A BANK NO HOUSE,

On the Frest Floor, baving plenty of light, located on

CHESNUT STREET,

Between Second and Fifth streets.

G. M. TROUTMAN. No. 15 S TH RD Street.

OIL OIL -Parties, with from \$7 to \$50,000 to form originators in a Cumpany how forming, mover the auspiess of gentla-man of experience and under standing.

The property is now yielding 50 per cent, not profit on the purchase temptry.

Apply to

No 217 WALNUT Street

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S

Office, No. 24 S. THIRD Street.

Principals, Documber 24, 1964.

Versels wanted to head with out for Newbern, N. C.,
and Key West, Fla. Documber street.

JOHN B. JENNINGS.

Us. taly and A. Q. M.

REIGHT CONDUCTORS AND BRAKE. The Wantest The Ballimon and One Rairoad Company was a number of experiment and One Rairoad Company was a number of experiment rairoad man to ran upon 1 e numbers for experiment rairoad man to ran upon 1 e numbers for the rairoad man to ran upon 1 best wasses will be paid and rander amportant the rairoad man as well and rander amportant for the rairoad man as the rairoad man and the rairoad man and the rairoad man and the rairoad man and the rairoad man faithment (ray, 184).

A. J. FAIRHANK Agent Fort Division, Marinisherg, one faither of the rairoad man faithment of the rairoad man and the rairoad

J. B. FORD, Agent at Wheeling for the Funth Division, W. P. SMITH, Marker of Transportation, Baltimore, Md., December 8, 1864, 12-13-128 COME LET US ANEW,

for journey pursus,
Roll arcund with the world,
And never elend will
Till we serive at
Firm Blaira,
Till we arrive at
Firm Baira, So here's to Firm Blair.
He'll alway the there.
And we're device used for to meet him,
For a such of E.g. Negr.
Or a such glass of gross.
It will be mightly hard to beat him.

At a Keff, etc.

At a Keff, etc.

The branches you? see
That the branches you? see
That the branches you if fluid
Is kept up to your mind
At the far-famed "Metropolitan,"
At the far-famed "Metropolitan,"

DONALDSON

OIL COMPANY, CHARTERED UNDER THE JOINT TENANT ACT.

CAPITAL \$500,000. 100,000 Shares at \$5.00 each—Subscription price \$1.00, fully paid.

PRESIDENT,

JAMES KELL, York, Pa.

HOWARD SPENCER. DAVID CALDWELL JONIAN L. HARVEY. M. L. BURR TREASURER,

CHARLES D. KNIGHT, SHURBTARY. J. A. HEVIN

Office Nos. 333 Walnut and 336 Harmony Sts. \$20,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

Twenty thousand shares have been reserved for the

working capital, which, by a resolution of the Board of Directors, must be sold before escribcains can issue to orninal authoribers; some of these shares have already n sold at a considerable advance. The Company own and have a perfect title in fee

MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE. aimple, clear of all incumbrances or leases. fifty four acres of oil land in the heart of heavy oil region, in AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASON-Rockland Township, Venange County, Pennsylvania, the Atlegheny River about five miles below Franklin, having fifty-five rod. o. frontage on the river, all of which is admirably adapted or boring purposes, and affording facilities for cheap and No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET. easy transportation.

through a part of this tract, as one has been opened on the adjoining farms bounding it on the north and south. Cosq is in great demaild at this point, and at present brings fiftyfive cents per lesshel.

The oil indications on this territory are of the most flattering character; a natural on spring rises on it and flows into the river, from which oil can and has been gathered by persons to the vicinity, for many years, for me ficinal and

One of the first-class Faber engines has been ordered, and is expected to be ready for alignment within two weeks, and upon its completion it is purposed to contract for another, with a view of developing the land thoroughly and energetically.

The directors have secured the services of a responsible, practice, and reliable man to superintund the co-We believe that the property of the Donaldson O'l Com-

pany effers indusements e.a.a. if not superior, to any now in the market, and in that being we confidently submit the stock of this Company to all those whe design such The reports of the committees, and surveys of the land

can be seen, and subscriptions taken at the office of the Company. 12:27-th-ths-tf

7 O MANUFACTURERS, TO CONSUMERS OF COAL, BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY

are daily mining their hard, free-burning, and substantial Black Heath and Primrose Coal. STOCK CAPITAL, \$500,000-62,500 SHARRS. EACH SHARE ENTITLES TO ONE AND A HALF FOR TWESTY YEARS. STOCKHOLDERS' PRICE \$7:50 PER TON.

DELIVERED AT THE HOUSE.
If our Ceal suits your daily wants, which by a trial of Second. The purchaser obtains the piants directly freen us, the masulacturers, and asses the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no redirect the flistrimech he said is made for the martis, and the purchases must run the risk. Whiteses, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are held responsible, and carinot able the responsibility like the agent. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it is therefore to our interest to burn out rouns other than first-class batterisments. ne or two tons you will ascertain, then we can offer advantages which no other dealer can. We may supply you directly from the mines, or daily from our yard, and in

ther case you receive uniformly the same kind of oon and vertainty in weight.

If you become a stockholder of our Coal-providing Comoany, the coal is served at first coat; or if you become a ustomer, we shall give you advantages nowhere size

increfore to our interest to barn east and times, and it is increfore to our interest to barn east notice than first-class instruments. Fourth, admitting that such instruments might be squal be our own when new they cannot give the same antishection, or wear the same length of lime, for the reason that the squart depends upon others to keep such plance as he sails in order, and will of course not expending of his profits to do so, whiles we, the manufacturers, have our own accellent workmen, who hilly understand the business, and will promptly give their altestico, and the plance be made to wear match longer.

Our establishment is one of the inset extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, as will be one of the largest in Fe world. Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of this sity.

Our sustamments also possues great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and procure the best machinary, do.

If persons desfronts to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our plance. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and projudiced minds, and those who are interested in the sain of other planes who raw differ from as, its such we have only he say, that it would give ou much pleasire, at any time, to seed our instruments with any other make which they may choose we make.

We again ask our freeds and the public to call and expractically obtainable.

Our business as minore seeks regular customors, and our works, when all completed, will be able to deliver over a hundred then and tens of coal to the doors of consumers, who all, by becoming either stockholders or regular pur-chasers, enjoy the advantages of being directly connected THE COMPANY HAVE RESERVED 27,500 SHARES

FOR A WORKING CAPITAL. Shares, each, \$10: four ahares, \$54; ten shares, \$50; twenty shares, \$175; titty shares, \$420; one interfed shares, \$520; and two hundred and fitty shares, \$200; payable half on subscribing, and half off January, 1865. Each share emitties the holder to receive annually one and a half tons of cool at cost, now \$170 per con, for ancessive years, and also to Cash, Dividends of the profits from the sales of all amenias coal.

We have just completed an important alteration of offering a deter promard coal than the market has yet produced; the quality of which is praised by all our customers.

ing a better proported coal shan, the market has yet prodisced: the quality of which is proided by all our caplossers.

Coal niture worked on such a provided by all our capcoal niture worked on such a provided havis are worth
more than Good nines, and pay better dividends than
many gaonium Gi wei. White our coal Works will produce the Blacz Diame. Infiniterruptedly for a dead ortainty, the Gold mines a. Off-with may surpout size divtainty, the Gold mines a. Off-with may surpout size divcoal a first a to provide for the yeary demand of coal forboarehold purposes. In this aspect a dividend or interest
of 40 to 0 per crut. On the money flavested that carcapal atriak. Ninety deliars, once for all invested, will
provide at least for twenty years afteen tens of coal per
rear, at the action lost of minine, trainporting, and dolivering the same to the door of the stockholder, on which
we are amplying thousands of our offices awith our
coa's but we have still room for flowands of anotholours
and customers; for, the greater the number, the mare pronitable the boariness of style, the production and delivery
of coal is decidedly cheapened.

Lieses call at our office, and make a trial of one ton of
our coal, and you will surely become a stockholder or a
resular customers.

The Company is clear of debt, and conducts furshass on
the cash principle.

Office, No. 11 it. THIRD Street (opposites Girard Bank).

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS

the cash principle.
Office, No. 1/1 S. THIRD Street (corposite Givert Hank).
NENRY SURMARHIE, Treasurer.
ALLERT B. JAHREN, Secretary.
10-36-stath-intry S